

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXII. No. 3964. 號一十月三年六十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1876.

日六十月二年子丙

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORCH, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 160 & 162, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA:—SWATOW, QUELON & CAMPBELL, Amoy, Swatow, & Co. FANCHOW, HEDGECOCK & Co., Shanghai, LAY, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co., Manilla, C. HENNINGER & Co., Macao, L. A. DA GRAGA.

## Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREES OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1848.

BY IMPERIAL DECREES OF 25TH JULY, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

Recognized by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 80,000,000 8,000,000  
RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.

LONDON AGENCY:—14, Leadenhall St., E.C.

AGENCIES:—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

## HONGKONG AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the offices.

CHR. DE GUIGNÉ, Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND, 100,000 Dollars.

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman:—E. R. BELLIS, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman:—AD. ANDRE, Esq.  
J. F. CORDER, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.  
H. HOPKINS, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.  
A. McIVER, Esq.

## CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, — JAMES GREIG, Esq.  
Shanghai, — K. WEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS:—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 " " "  
" 12 " 5 " " "

## LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half-year ending on 31st December last, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, say \$3.75 per paid-up share of \$125, is payable on and after FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.  
By Order of the Board of Directors, JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

A MAN'S character should be judged from what it has been before, and by that means elegance or worthlessness can be discerned. A story should be judged by its true or false bearings, so that right and wrong may be distinguished. These remarks apply to the case in which Messrs Tsang Chun Yee and Woo Lin Tak were, on the 27th day of the 10th moon last year (24th November 1875), slandered by Lai Ming Chun.

Messrs Tsang Chun Yee and Woo Lin Tak have been residing for more than ten years in Hongkong and have always been employed in representing Nam Pak Hong in their transactions with foreigners. While their character stands high, their conduct is excellent, and they have for a long time been respected by both Chinese and foreigners. They have not only borne a name that is approaching to anything improper, but they have not in the course of all their actions done anything objectionable. Unexpectedly, however, slander came upon them unawares, but of course, when virtue stands high, reproach will come. They were therefore falsely charged by Lai Ming Chun's letter, which was void of all truth, with selling people for emigration abroad. They are indeed labouring under a false imputation from which it is now difficult for them to clear themselves. Our office, therefore, in punishing Lai Ming Chun for having done what he ought not to have done, orders him—and he consents—to pay the sum of \$100, the amount of legal expenses; he has also by way of punishment to pay \$25 into the Poor Box for the benefit of the Hongkong Poor. He is further punished by having to pay the expenses of advertising in the Chinese and foreign newspapers in the Colony, three of each, for the period of one month, a notice which will bring before the public his sin in this defamation. Reparations like these will, perhaps, allay in a measure the indignation which Messrs Tsang and Woo feel.

When a man finds fault with others he ought in the first instance to enquire whether he himself is unblemished. Now Lai Ming Chun, as a man, is not one who is numbered among the geany, nor is his name pronounced by the lips of the illustrious. Yet he falsely dilates in slanderous language and spreads diffidely by word of mouth stories to the detriment and pollution of (the good name of) Messrs Tsang and Woo. It was right therefore that Messrs Tsang and Woo sought to sue him in the Courts of Justice, and he was on the eve of being punished by the utmost penalty of the law. Fortunately, however, Messrs Tsang and Woo's magnanimity is expansive as the sea and as capacious as the ocean, and they deal with people liberally; with that end in view, they therefore prefer, instead of punishing him, as he rightly deserves, to forgive him of the enormous crime of which he has been guilty. Having ceased litigation now, they have no recentment against any one, and by so doing, they cherish the friendly tie that exists amongst the Chinese clans. They have also shown that in doing this they are inflicting a lenient punishment for the sake of a great warning. They are indeed fully sustaining the benevolent principles of the great men, and for this act of theirs, may the happiness (or good fortune) of Messrs Tsang and Woo never grow less.

THE UNIVERSAL CIRCULATING HERALD (TSUN WAN YAT PO).

Hongkong, February 19, 1876. mcl9

## NOTICE IN EXPLANATION OF A SLANDER.

THE principles of right or wrong will reveal themselves in course of time, and this saying is clearly set forth in the History of China. When undue reliance is placed on statements by word of mouth, a good argument is always wanting, and this is what the Book of Changes has always guarded people against. If a man is not guilty of anything seriously wrong, it is likely that he will submit himself to be killed.

With regard to Lai Ming Chun, he is indeed a bare-faced fellow, and one who has no regard for anything. On the 27th day of the 10th Moon last year (24th November 1875), he slandered Messrs Tsang Chun Yee and Woo Lin Tak by falsely accusing them of being engaged in the nefarious trade of selling people for the purposes of emigration, and that in their transactions they were in fact kidnapers. And finally, he recorded the same in the Tsun Wan Yat Po. (The Universal Circulating Herald), so that Messrs Tsang and Woo had thought of suing him before the local authorities, so that he might be punished for libelling people's character. Fortunately for him, however, Lai Ming Chun learnt in time of his own wrong in slandering the character of good men, and now he has voluntarily consented to pay the penalty of bearing the legal expenses in the sum of \$100, and to pay also (into the poor box) \$25, for the relief of the Hongkong poor; also, from his own funds, to pay the costs of inserting in the Chinese and foreign newspapers, three of each, for the period of one month, all articles, in order to redeem himself from what he has been guilty of. But this, nevertheless, would not actually be sufficient to cover the enormity of his sin. The reason why Messrs Tsang and Woo condescended to these terms was because they had been advised by intimate friends, who urged that, inasmuch as both parties were Chinese men, how could they, Messrs Tsang and Woo, have the heart to see him (Lai Ming Chun) put in a goal of the foreigners? So

that it would be far better that they should forgive him, but inflict a small penalty by way of a small warning.

It so happened, luckily, that Messrs Tsang and Woo's magnanimity proved to be as expansive as the sea and as capacious as the ocean, and it was thus that the matter was put to an end. This is sufficient to show that Messrs Tsang and Shun are peaceful and quiet men, and that they have done a very good act. But Lai Ming Chun is a man who is very much conceited (he, the night pedestrian who thinks a great deal of himself), and one who falsely dilates in satire and rallery. He began life in a very mean position, and is not of a respectable family (the descendant of the pure and white). While in a menial position, he, moreover, offends his superiors. Therefore it would not be arbitrary were he to be banished beyond the frontiers, nor would it be too much were he to be put to the sword (it, under the axe). Now that he is only fined in so small a sum, it is indeed his good fortune that he has escaped greater consequences.

ONE WHO UPHOLDS JUSTICE.

Hongkong, 10th Feb., 1876. mcl9

\* This has reference to Chinese story, which, in its moral, is very similar to the Frog and Bull story in Aesop's Fables.—Translator.

## NOTICE.

ANY CLAIMS against the British Ship "SEA HARRY PARKES" must be sent in to the Underwriter before Noon of MONDAY, the 13th instant, or they will not be recognized.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 10, 1876. mcl2

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 24th March, 1876, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1875. The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 11th to the 24th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.  
Hongkong, March 6, 1876. mcl24

## ORIENTAL TELEGRAM AGENCY.

FROM this date all Messages for Europe will be forwarded at the following rates:—

\$4 For the First Word.  
\$2 For each Extra Word.  
Registration free, if by letter. If by wire, \$2 only would be charged.

GEO. HOLMES.  
2, Peddar's Hill, Hongkong, March 6, 1876. mcl13

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

DIVIDEND Warrants for the Dividend to Dec. 31/75, at the rate of \$10 per Share, can be obtained at the Office on or after 20th February.

By Order, D. GILLIES, Secretary.

No. 2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, February 20, 1876. ap1

In the Goods of CAPTAIN LAWRENCE YOUNG, Deceased.

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to send in Particulars of the same to the Underwriter on or before the 22nd day of April, 1876.

And all Persons being indebted to the said Estate are requested to Pay to the Underwriter their several Debts without delay.

STEPHENS & HOLMES, Solicitors for the Executors.  
2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, February 22, 1876. ap22

## Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I have this day authorized Mr J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name per procreation.

A. MACG. HEATON.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have entered into Co-partnership from the First day of January, 1876, in the Business of Shipbrokers at this Port, under the style of MORRIS & RAY.

A. G. MORRIS, E. C. RAY.  
Bank Buildings, Hongkong, February 3, 1876.

NOTICE.

WE have Established branches of our Firm at Haiphong and Hanoi. Mr E. CONSTANTIN is authorized to sign by procreation in Tonquin.

LANDSTEIN & Co.  
Hongkong, December 31, 1876.

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY,

the 20th day of March, 1876, at Noon, at the Cosmopolitan Docks, Kowloon,—

Four Worthington Pumps.

Boiler.

Donkey Pump.

Exhaust Pipes, Station do.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

All Lots, with all faults and errors of description at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

A Steam Launch will leave Peddar's Wharf for the Docks at Half-past Eleven o'clock.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer, Hongkong, March 10, 1876. mcl20

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

#### LAND AND PROPERTY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

### TUESDAY,

the 21st March, 1876, at Noon, on the Premises,—

All that piece or parcel of GROUND, registered in the Land Office as Section B of Inland Lot No. 584, and known as "Overbeck Court," situated in the rear of No. 9 Police Station, Cause Road, with the Six Messuages or Tenements standing thereon.

Annual Crown Rent, \$9.72.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser.

The Property to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

For further particulars, apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, March 11, 1876. mcl21

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND AND BUILDINGS.

AT HONGKONG:—

INLAND LOT 82.—The well-known House and Offices lately occupied by Messrs A. Heard & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.

The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above, abutting on the Queen's Road.

Annual Crown rent, \$300.48.

MARINE LOT 111, WANCHAI.—First-class and extensive Godowns.

Annual Crown rent, \$324.

INLAND LOT 581.—Situated on the Bonham Road and one of the finest sites for Villa residences in the Colony.

Annual Crown rent, \$79.78.

FARM LOT 17, POKFULUM, adjoining Messrs Butterfield & Swire's premises.

Annual Crown rent, \$26.

AT KOWLOON:—

MARINE LOT 4.—With a frontage of 100 feet on the Praya, and with an area of 80,000 feet.

Reduced Annual Crown rent, \$10.

AT YOKOHAMA:—

LOTS No. 6 AND No. 27 in the Foreign Settlement.

No. 6 is situated on the Bhnd, and comprises an eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Offices, Godowns, Servants' Quarters and Outhouses. Area 1,064 Taubos of 36 square feet.

Annual Crown rent, \$263.79.

No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Floor Silk Press, Compressor's Quarters, Stabling and Fire Engine House. Area, 554 Taubos.

Ground rent, \$154.97 per annum.

Applications for purchase, or further information, to be made to

J. WHITTALL, T. G. Linstead, Trustees of A. Heard & Co.'s Estate, 23, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

## FOR SALE.

200 Cases CLARET from BORDEAUX.

Apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, March 10, 1876.

DUO DE MONTEBELLO CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, \$18 per case (1 dozen.)

Pints, \$18 " " " "

6 per cent. discount on 25 cases.

BOTTLED WHISKY.

\$15 per case (1 dozen.)

FOR SALE BY HEARD & Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1874.

## For Sale.

### CLEARANCE SALE.

SAYLE & Co. will offer, on and after TUESDAY Next, the 18th instant, the remainder of their Winter Stock at Greatly Reduced

Prices, consisting of:—

Winter Costumes and Polonaises.

Ladies' Jackets and Mantillas.

Fancy Dress materials of all kinds.

Wool Plaids and Flannels.

Silks and Poplins.

Wool Shawls and Cloaks.

Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets.

Fancy Wool Goods.

Lace and Linen Sets.

Scarves and Sashes.

Boys' Suits.

Children's Dresses.

&c., &c., &c.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW.

The Steamship "YESSO,"

Captain FURBER, will be despatched for the above

Ports on SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co.

Hongkong, March 8, 1876. mcl2

FOR COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY.

(Taking through Cargo for MELBOURNE.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "BRISBANE,"

Captain BALFOUR, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY Next, the 14th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 9, 1876. mcl4

FOR SAN FRANCISCO (DIRECT.)

The Steamship "CROCUS,"

Capt. JOY, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, March 1, 1876. mcl5

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship "PENGUIN,"

Captain COWELL, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 8 p.m.

Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, March 9, 1876. mcl8

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship "ARRATON APOAR,"

Capt. McAVISH, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY Next, the 18th instant, at 8 p.m.

Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 9, 1876. mcl8

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

(Taking Cargo at through rates for HIOGO & NAGASAKI.)

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. "BOMBAY,"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Geelong with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 8, 1876.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. "BEELONG,"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 8, 1876.

## Shipping.

### Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A-1 British Clipper Ship "SIDENHAM," FRANK BRISTOW, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, March 4, 1876.



## Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.  
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA  
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "GREAT REPUBLIC" will  
leave Hongkong for San Francisco,  
via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th  
March, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers,  
and Freight, for Japan, the United States,  
and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills  
of Lading are issued for transportation to  
Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San  
Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and  
South America, and to New York and  
Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Com-  
pany will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea  
Ports, about same date, and make close  
connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection  
of various lines of Steamers to England,  
France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until  
4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages  
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.  
same day; all Parcel Packages should be  
marked to address in full; value of same  
is required.

For further information as to Passage  
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, February 15, 1876. mcl6



STEAMERS FOR  
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,  
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,  
Ancona, Venice, Mediter-  
ranean Ports, Southampton  
and London;

Also,  
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and  
Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
"LOMBARDY," Captain E. M. GILSON, with  
Her Majesty's Mail, Passengers, specie, and  
Cargo, will leave this for the above places,  
on THURSDAY, the 16th Instant, at  
Noon.

CARGO will be received on board until  
Noon; SPECIE and PARCELS at the  
Office until 2 p.m. on the 16th Idem.

For particulars regarding Freight and  
Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s  
Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES  
ARE REQUIRED.

A written declaration of the Contents and  
Value of the Packages for the Overland Route  
is required by the Egyptian Government, and  
must be delivered by the Shippers to the Com-  
pany's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or  
with Carriage, and the Company do not hold  
themselves responsible for any detention or  
prejudice which may happen from incorrect-  
ness on such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note  
the terms and conditions of the Company's  
Bills of Lading.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co. reserve the  
option of forwarding all Goods ship-  
ped by their Steamers for Europe through  
Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their  
own Steamers, or in vessels employed for  
the purpose.

A. MOLVER, Superintendent.  
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Hongkong, March 3, 1876. mcl6

Occidental & Oriental Steam-  
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND  
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED  
STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
CENTRAL

and  
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING  
RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND  
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELGIC" will be des-  
patched for San Francisco, via Yokohama,  
on SATURDAY, the 1st April,  
at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers  
for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with  
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until  
4 p.m. of 31st Instant. Parcel Packages  
will be received at the Office until 5 p.m.  
same day; all Parcel Packages should be  
marked to address in full; value of same  
is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6  
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per  
cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight  
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, March 1, 1876. apl

## For Sale.

## FOR SALE.

Is "OCEANIC."

THIS Season's American HAMS and  
BACON in prime condition. Smoked  
SALMON.  
Golden Gate Baker's EXTRA FLOUR  
in Barrels and Tins.

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.  
Hongkong, February 19, 1876.

## TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

JARDINE, MATHEWSON & Co.,  
Agents.

## FOR SALE.

FRESH Takasima COAL, in lots to  
suit purchasers. Largest Handpicked,  
Double-screened at \$8 per Ton. SMALL,  
at \$6 per Ton.

Apply to  
T. G. GLOVER,  
No. 7, Queen's Road and at East Point,  
Hongkong, December 3, 1875.

## Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against Fire to the extent of  
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored  
therein, at current local rates, subject to a  
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-  
TION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 800,000 TAELS

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to  
all parts of the world at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice,  
provide out of the earnings, first for an  
Interest Dividend of 15% to Share-  
holders on Capital, and thereafter distrib-  
uted among Policy holders, annually, in  
cash, ALL the Profits of the Underwriting  
Business pro rata to amount of premium  
contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, July 9, 1872.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—Two MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on  
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on  
Cable in Matshead, on Goods on board  
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-  
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-  
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on  
first class Lives up to \$1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
posals or any other information, apply to  
ARNHOLD, KARBBERG & Co.  
Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of  
China and Japan, and at Singapore,  
Santon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance  
granted at the rates of Premium current at  
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHRAN,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER  
AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed  
Agents for the above Company at  
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai  
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant  
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER  
OF  
His Majesty King George The First,  
A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.  
Policies at current rates payable either  
here, in London or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.  
Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.  
Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
£5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on  
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.  
In accordance with the Company's Articles  
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits  
are distributed annually to Contributors,  
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion  
to the net amount of Premiums contributed  
by each, the remaining third being carried  
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-  
TION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, the above Association  
will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-  
three and One Third per cent. (33 1/3%) on  
Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt  
of instructions from the Board of  
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies  
to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first  
class risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on  
adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, January 2, 1875.

## Insurances.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSUR-  
ANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL, £250,000.

THE Underigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company in  
Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared  
to issue Policies of Marine Insurance,  
payable in Australia, London, Calcutta,  
Bombay, Mauritius, China and Japan at  
current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.  
Hongkong, September 6, 1875.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY OF HONGKONG LIMITED,  
IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons holding Warrants against  
unclaimed Dividends, Interest, or  
Bonus, are requested to present same for  
payment at the Hongkong and Shanghai  
Bank before the 1st April, 1876, otherwise  
their claims will not be recognised.

ADOLF ANDRE,  
F. D. SASSOON,  
Liquidators.

Hongkong, December 20, 1875. apl

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL  
INSURANCE CO.

THE Underigned having been appointed  
Agent, in Hongkong, for the above-  
named Company, is prepared to grant  
Policies against Fire, on Buildings and on  
Goods to the extent of \$10,000, at the  
usual rates, subject to an immediate dis-  
count of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable  
reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in  
China.

Life Policies effected during the year  
1875, share in the Bonus to be declared on  
31st December for the quinquennial period  
then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON,  
Hongkong, September 27, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and  
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong  
for the above Company, are prepared to  
grant Policies against FIRE, to the  
extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or  
on Merchandise in the same, at the  
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20  
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are  
prepared to grant Insurances at cur-  
rent rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

## To Let.

TO LET.  
With Immediate Possession.

TWO Dwelling Houses and Offices, Nos.  
14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the  
occupation of Messrs KAY & Co.

The House No. 36, Wellington Street,  
lately in the occupation of Messrs Ross  
& Co.

The Dwelling House No. 4, Alexandra  
Terrace.

The Store and Dwelling House, No. 21,  
Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of  
Miss GARRETT.

The House and Offices No. 3, D'Agular  
Street, lately in the occupation of Mr F.  
DEGENAER.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, December 20, 1875.

## TO LET.

With Possession on the 1st April.

THE Premises in Queen's Road Central,  
known as the "London Inn."

Apply to  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, March 9, 1876.

## TO LET.

HOUSE No. 1, Alexandra Terrace,  
Furnished.

Apply to  
M. STOUT.

Hongkong, February 23, 1876.

## TO LET.

FIRST Class STORAGE GODOWNS,  
on the Praya.

Apply to  
TAYLOR & THOMPSON.

Hongkong, November 20, 1875.

## TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, Zealand Street.

House No. 2, Seymour Terrace.  
House No. 3, Peddar's Hill.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, March 4, 1876.

## Intimations.

HOTEL DES COLONIES,  
SHANGHAI.

LES Propriétaires de l'Hotel des Colonies  
ont l'honneur d'informer M. M. les  
Voyageurs qu'ils viennent d'annexer à  
leur restaurant, dont la haute renommée  
est si bien connue, une nouvelle maison,  
y attenante, qui leur permet d'offrir des  
Chambres Spacieuses réunissant tout le  
confortable, agréable, Chambres pour  
familles, Salles de Bain, &c., &c.

Voyageurs à la disposition de M. M. les  
Voyageurs. La Salle de Billard et la  
Basse sont complètement séparées de l'Hotel  
ce qui est une sécurité pour le bien être  
des visiteurs.

Les soins les plus minutieux apportés  
dans tous les services sont une garantie  
pour M. M. les Voyageurs dont le patron-  
age est sollicité.

A. SOISSON & Co.,  
Propriétaires.

Shanghai, le 10 Février, 1876. mcl5

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE  
Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100  
characters, and one cent a character  
beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and  
half price for repetitions during the first  
week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will  
be charged only one half the amount of the  
first week's charge. Advertisements for  
half a year and longer will be allowed a  
deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount,  
and contracts for more favourable terms  
can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish  
Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all  
the ports in the interior of China, all  
the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore,  
Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the  
Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru  
and other places which Chinese frequent.  
When the list of Agencies is completed,  
it will be published. Agents have been  
already established in most of the above  
places, and in important ports more than  
one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,  
Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REDUC-  
TION OF THE PRICE OF THE  
"SHANGHAI COURIER AND  
CHINA GAZETTE,"

IT WILL BE THE  
CHEAPEST DAILY PAPER IN CHINA  
and as a large

INCREASE OF CIRCULATION  
MAY BE CONFIDENTLY ANTICIPATED, THE  
ADVANTAGE TO  
ADVERTISERS  
IS OBVIOUS.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's  
day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese  
Mail will be issued DAILY instead of tri-  
weekly as heretofore. No change, how-  
ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-  
tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now  
assimilated to those of the China Mail.  
The unusual success which has attended  
the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable  
medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual  
circulation of one thousand copies. It is  
already the most influential native journal  
published, and enjoys considerable prestige  
at the Ports of China and Japan, and at  
Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Fran-  
cisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address  
Mr CHUN AYIN,  
Manager.

China Mail Office,  
17th February, 1874.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS,  
Essen (Germany.)

Sole Agent for China,  
F. PEIL,  
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, COLOMBO  
(Germany.)

## WANTED TO PURCHASE.

CHINA REVIEW —  
Complete Set of Vol. I.  
Six Dollars will be paid for the above.

Nos. 1 and 2, Vol. I.  
No. 1, (2 copies) and No. 2, (1 copy)  
Vol. II.

One Dollar will be given for each of the  
above Nos.

Apply to the Publishers,  
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## PILOTAGE.

VESSELS inward bound can secure Pi-  
lots from Reel Island, from this date.

Outward bound Vessels can secure  
FIRST CLASS PILOTS by applying to  
the Underigned at Praya Central, No. 29.

The Pilot-boat's Flag is No. 5 at the  
main-mast.

H. F. STUART.  
Hongkong, April 5, 1875. ap5

## NOW READY.

YANG-SHIU, OR, THE REMINISCENCES  
OF A NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr.  
E. J. KITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price,  
\$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND  
POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures.  
By Dr. E. J. KITEL. Second Edition. One  
Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane,  
Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 21, 1875.

## Intimations.

PRICE \$6.  
THE TREATY PORTS  
OF  
China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF  
THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PE-  
KING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MACAO.  
FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE ME-  
CUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS,  
AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS.

by  
WM. F. MATHERS, N. B. DENNY, and  
CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B.  
DENNY, PH.D.

LONDON: N. TURNER & Co.  
HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed  
descriptions of important Sites and Monu-  
ments, notes on the CLIMATE and general  
TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY  
and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its  
neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES  
and minute details respecting the rise and  
progress and social characteristics of the  
several foreign settlements. To these par-  
ticulars are added summaries and statistics of  
the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from  
official returns, together with statements  
respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EX-  
CHANGES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION,  
DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE MONEY.  
Hints, and recommendations to travellers,  
giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode  
of proceeding to the less frequented settle-  
ments are also included, combined with  
notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode  
of living.

In addition to furnishing similar particu-  
lars, the Section devoted to Hongkong  
contains an historical sketch forming a  
chronological index of the chief events  
which occupied public attention between  
1841 and 1865, including POLITICAL EVENTS,  
Changes in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the  
passing of important ORDINANCES, the  
ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT  
RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable  
PIRACIES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS,  
FIRES and CRIMINAL TRIALS, ADDRESSES  
and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the  
various steam companies' lines. It also  
includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works  
published in the English language upon  
China and Japan, while a copious INDEX  
at the end of the work affords a ready  
means of reference to the reader.

A NEW STOCK OF  
NEXT JOBBING TYPES  
HAVING BEEN RECEIVED

FROM ENGLAND,  
THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO  
EXECUTE



## Intimations.

## LEA &amp; PERRINS'

CELEBRATED  
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,  
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE  
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

In consequence of Spurious Imitations of  
Lea & Perrins' Sauce,  
which are calculated to deceive the Public,  
LEA & PERRINS have adopted  
A New Label,  
bearing their Signature, thus—

*Lea Perrins*

which will be placed on every bottle of  
Worcestershire Sauce,  
after this date, and without which none  
is genuine.

November 1874.  
\* This does not apply to shipments  
made prior to the date given.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce,  
and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle  
and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the  
Proprietors, Worcester, Cross & Blackwell,  
London, &c.; and by Grocers and  
Oilmen throughout the World.

## ENGLISH GOODS

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AT CHEAPEST RATES.

## D. NICHOLSON &amp; Co.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER

WAREHOUSEMEN,

India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

60 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

CORNHILL, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 100

page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages,

sent post free, containing full particulars

as to Woollen, Silk and Cotton Goods of

every description.

Patterns Free.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery,

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Contractors for Military and Police Clothing

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Household Furniture,

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Agricultural Implements,

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Saddlery and Harness,

Boots and Shoes,

Preserved Provisions,

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Perfumery,

Books,

Toys, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wauver" and the

"Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City

of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Com-

mission of 2 1/2 per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheat-

ley &amp; Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the

Englishman in Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to

accompany invoices and balances drawn for

at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in

weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and 250

in value, are conveyed from London to any

Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform

charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and

Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON &amp; Co.,

50 to 53, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 66,

Paternoster Row, London.

19th 76 1w 52t 19th 77

Unparalleled Success of—

Goodall's World-Renowned

HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

The most delicious Sauce in the

World.

This cheap and excellent Sauce

makes the plainest viands pal-

atable, and the daintiest dishes

more delicious. To Chops, Steaks, Fish,

&amp;c., it is incomparable. Sold by Grocers,

Oilmen, &amp;c. Prepared by

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE &amp; Co.,

Leeds, England.

Sold wholesale by W. H. Nott, Hongkong.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

The best, cheapest and most

agreeable Tonic yet introduced.

The best remedy known for

Indigestion, General Debility,

Loss of Appetite, &amp;c. Restores

delicate invalids to health and vigour. Sold

by Chemists, Grocers, &amp;c. Prepared by

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE &amp; Co.,

Leeds, England.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

The best in the World.

The cheapest because the best,

and indispensable to every

household and an inestimable

boon to housewives. Makes

delicious Puddings without Eggs. Pastry

without Butter, &amp;c. beautiful light Bread

without Yeast. Sold by Grocers, Chemists,

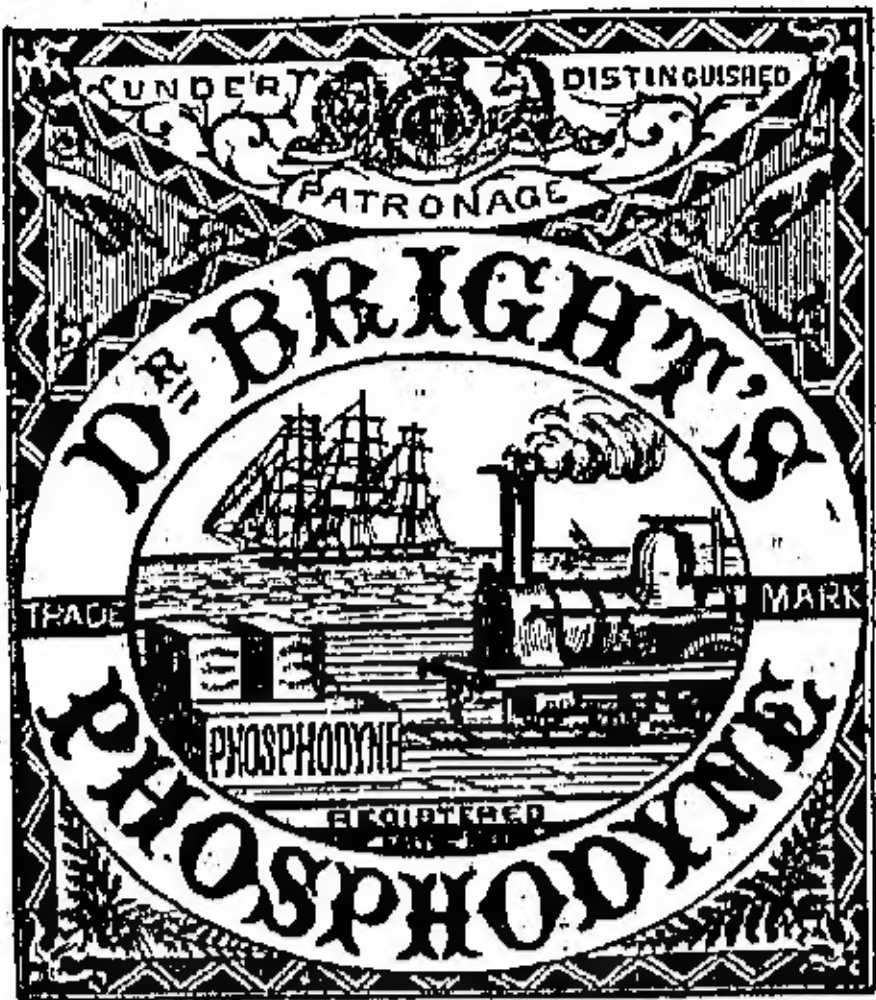
Oilmen, &amp;c. Prepared by

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE &amp; Co.,

Leeds, England.

19th 76 1w 52t 19th 77

## Intimations.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,  
Dated October 11th, 1869.

(OZONIC OXYGEN)

The New Curative Agent, and only Re-  
liable Remedy for Nervous and Liver  
Complaints.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by  
the most eminent members of the Medical Pro-  
fession to be unequalled for its power in replen-  
ishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying  
all the essential constituents of the blood and  
nervous substance, and for developing all the powers  
and functions of the system to the highest degree.  
It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its  
action, while retaining all its extraordinary  
properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the  
known therapeutic agents of the present day for  
the speedy and permanent cure of—Nervous  
Prostration, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the  
Heart, Dizziness, Noise in the Head and Ears,  
Loss of Energy and Appetite, Hypochondria,  
Female Complaints, General Debility, Indiges-  
tion, Flatulence, Inactivity for Study or Busi-  
ness, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Shortness of  
Breath, Trembling of the hands and limbs, Im-  
paired Nutrition, Mental and Physical Depression,  
Consumption (in its first stages only), Timidity,  
Eruptions of the Skin, Impaired Sight and  
Memory, Nervous Fancies, Impoverished Blood,  
Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature  
Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system  
arising from whatever cause. The action of the  
Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand it in-  
creases the principle which constitutes nervous  
energy, and on the other the most powerful blood  
and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a  
marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and  
broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves  
the functions of assimilation to such a degree,  
that where for years an emaciated, anxious,  
cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed,  
the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and  
firmness, and the whole system return to a state  
of robust health. The Phosphodyne sets elec-  
trically upon the organisation; for instance, it  
assists nature to generate that human electricity  
which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular,  
nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It  
operates on the system without exciting care or  
thought upon the individual as to the process.  
It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach,  
and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet  
mildness unparalleled in medicine.  
The Phosphodyne gives back to the human  
structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or  
animating element of life, which has been wasted,  
and exerts an important influence directly  
on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a  
nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character,  
maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and  
muscular system which renders the mind cheer-  
ful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming  
that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition  
which many persons experience in all their  
actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are  
frequently shown from the first day of its ad-  
ministration, by a remarkable increase of nervous  
power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to  
which the patient has long been unaccustomed.  
Digestion is improved; the appetite increases  
wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the  
eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and  
the hair acquires strength, showing the impor-  
tance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the  
organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain  
degree of activity in the previously debilitated  
nervous system; its use enables all debilitated  
organs to return to their sound state and perform  
their natural functions. Persons suffering from  
Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred sym-  
ptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may  
rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by  
the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE  
is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all  
Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors  
throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for Use, in the English,  
French, German, Italian and Dutch Lan-  
guages, accompany each Case.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing  
demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has  
led to several imitations under somewhat  
similar names; purchasers of this medicine  
should therefore be careful to observe that  
each case bears the English Government  
Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phos-  
phodyne engraved thereon, and that the  
same words are also blown in the bottle.

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28th 76 52t 3mlf 10mlw 14th 76

OXYGEN IS LIFE.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—  
Multitudes of People are hopelessly  
suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver  
Complaints, Depression of Spirit, Hypo-  
chondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of  
Bearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude,  
Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of  
a permanent cure by the new remedy  
PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at  
once allays all irritation and excitement,  
imports new energy and life to the enfeebled  
constitution, and rapidly cures every  
stage of these hitherto incurable and dis-  
tressing maladies. Sold by all Chemists  
and Druggists throughout the Globe.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing  
demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has  
led to several imitations under somewhat  
similar names; purchasers of this medicine  
should therefore be careful to observe that  
each case bears the Government Stamp,  
with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne  
engraved thereon, and that the same words  
are also blown in the bottle.

Export Agents,

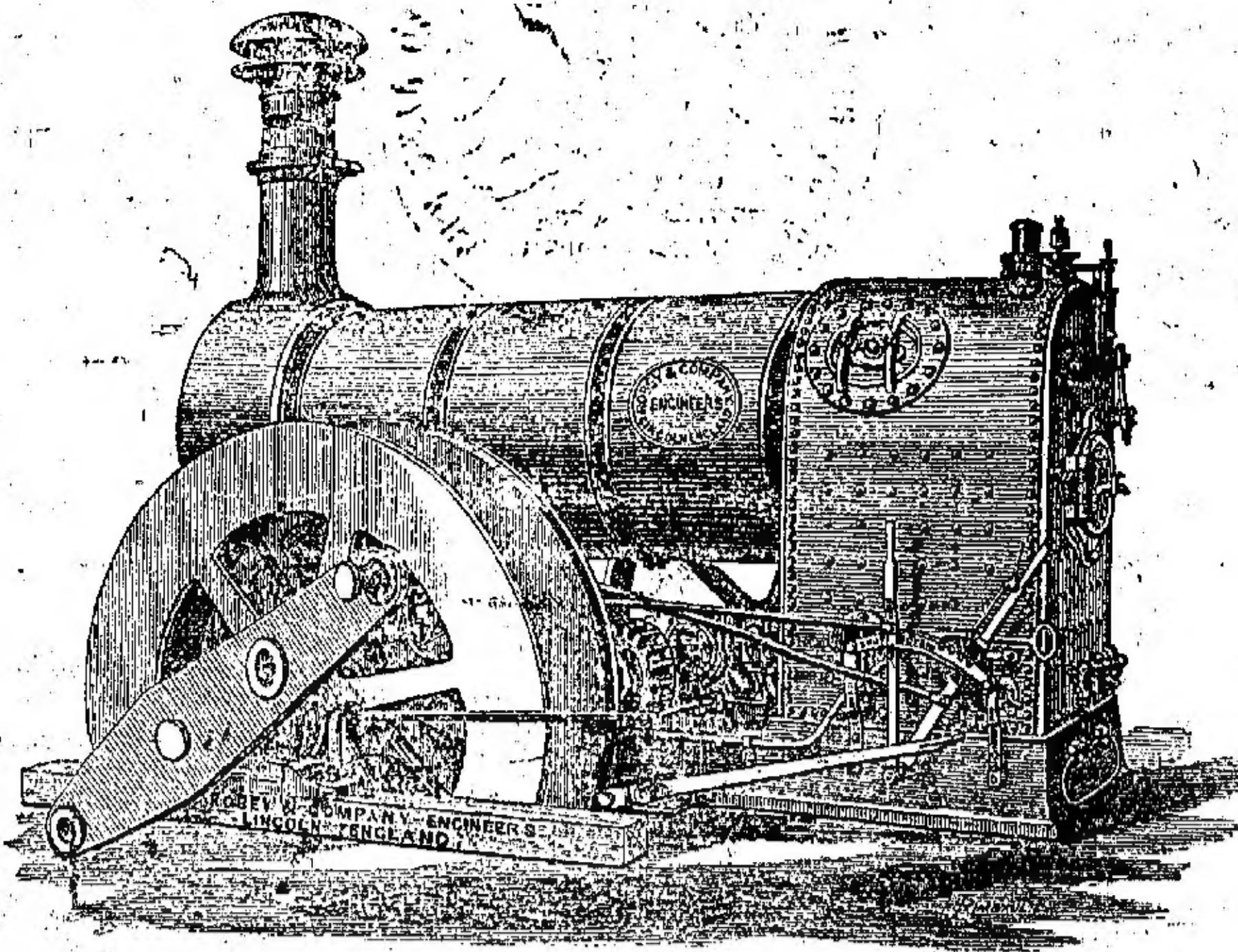
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## THE PATENT IMPROVED ROBEY MINING ENGINE.



Some of the advantages of the New Patent Engines are as follows:—

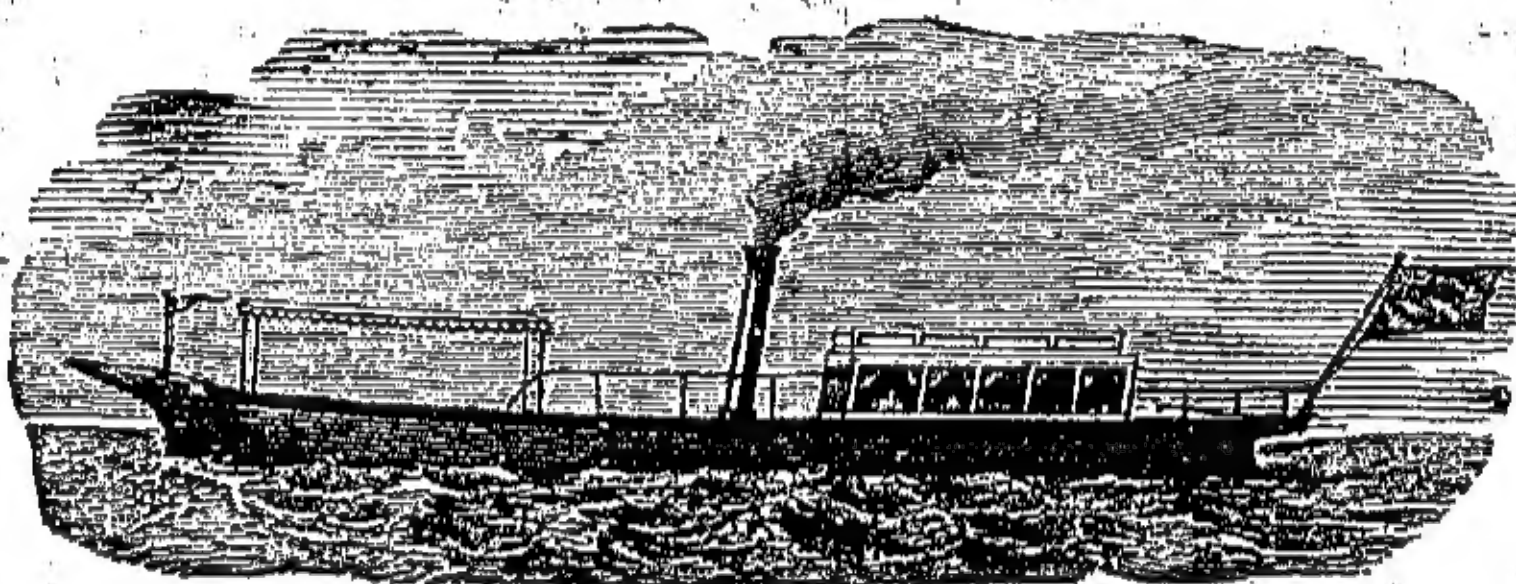
SMALL FIRST COST.  
SAVING OF TIME AND EXPENSE IN ERECTING.  
EASE, SAFETY AND ECONOMY IN WORKING.  
—GREAT SAVING OF FUEL.

This new Patent Mining Engine is free from all the objections that can be urged  
against using the Semi-Portable Engines for Permanent work, because it possesses the  
rigidity and durability of the Horizontal Engine, and at the same time retains the ad-  
vantages of the Semi-Portable in saving time and expense in fixing.

Engines up to 200 Effective Horse-power always in Progress.

Prices and full Particulars on application to the SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

ROBEY &amp; CO., Lincoln, England.

YARROW'S  
Small Steamers and Steam Launches.

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL,

TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour,

Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water,

Contracted for. Prices from £200 upwards.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW &amp; CO.,

(LATE YARROW &amp; BEDLEY.)

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

4mr76 1w 26t 4sept76

## FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWAL-  
LAH, a Printer, was convicted at the  
Supreme Court, Calcutta, of  
counterfeiting the

LABELS  
of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL,  
London, and was sentenced by Mr  
Justice Phear to

Two Years' Rigorous Imprisonment;

And on the 30th of the same

month, for

Selling Spurious Articles

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs

CROSSE &amp; BLACKWELL, SHAIR.

Bachoo was sentenced, by the

Suburban Magistrate

at Sealdah, to

Two Years' Rigorous Imprisonment.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oil-

man's stores, under Crosse &amp; Blackwell's

name, will be liable to the same punish-  
ment, and will be vigorously prosecuted.

Purchasers are recommended to examine

all goods carefully upon taking delivery of

them, and to destroy all bottles and jars

when emptied. THE GENUINE MANUFACT-  
ures, the corks of which are all brandedwith Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be  
had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in  
India.

19th 76 1f 26t 19th 76

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

Extract from a Letter

dated 15th May, 1872,

from an old inhabitant of Boring-

ham, near Westminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your

Pills are an excellent Medicine for

me, and I certainly do enjoy good

health, sound sleep, and a good

appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills.

I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very

respectfully,

To the Proprietors of

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS,

London.

28th 76 1f 26t 28th 76

FREDERIC ALGAR,

COLONIAL, NEWSPAPER &amp; COMMIS-

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Papers, Correspondents, Letters; and any

European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office

are regularly filed for the inspection of

Advertisers and the Public.

## Intimations.

## Intimations.

CONSUMPTION, INDIGESTION AND  
WASTING DISEASES.

The most approved REMEDIES AT—

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The Original and Genuine prepared only by

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the very best English manufacture. For

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White Rose, Frangipane, Ylang-ylang,

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a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the

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a very refreshing Wash which stimulates

the skin to a healthy action and pro-

motes the growth of the hair.

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OF LAVENDER,

a powerful Perfume distilled from the

finest flowers.

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VIOLET POWDER, MACASSAR OIL,

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of Perfumery may be obtained of all

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J. &amp; E. ATKINSON,

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## Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,

Ague, Coughs, Colds, &amp;c.



## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

## FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Glennair* having arrived, Consignees are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk, and stored by the Undersigned at their Godowns, whence and from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary is given before Noon To-morrow.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 15th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Agents S. S. *Glennair*.  
Hongkong, March 8, 1876. mcl5

## FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Venice*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Calcutta Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo from Penang and Singapore is being landed and will be delivered from the Wharf or Godown.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
Hongkong, March 8, 1876. mcl5

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Venice* from Calcutta, are hereby informed that owing to the delay in taking delivery, all Cargo now on board will be landed by the Undersigned at their Godowns at East Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
Hongkong, March 8, 1876. mcl5

## FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Arcturion* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at their risk and expense.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, March 8, 1876. mcl5

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer *Patrocin*, are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into craft, and landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned, in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after the 8th March, 1876.

Goods undelivered after 16th March, 1876, will be subject to rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, March 8, 1876. mcl5

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. *HOOGLY*.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Euphrate*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained from Friday, the 10th Instant, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 4 p.m. To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining undelivered after Thursday, the 16th March, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, March 9, 1876. mcl5

## FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Quang* having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk by the Undersigned, into their Godowns, whence and from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary is given before 2 p.m. To-day.

All ammunition is being put into boats and will be landed at the Government Depot at Consignees' risk and expense, unless taken immediate delivery of.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Agents S. S. *Quang*.  
Hongkong, March 10, 1876. mcl7

## FOR SALE.

## ON SALE.

## THE CHINESE READER'S MANUAL.

A HANDBOOK of Biographical, Historical, Mythological, and General Literary Reference.

BY WILLIAM FREDERICK MAYERS.

Price 4s.

Shanghai, Hongkong, and Canton, Kells & Co.  
Hongkong, "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

## WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHBURN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at 2s. 6d. per copy.

## Intimations.

## COAL DEPOT.

COALS of every description supplied to Steamers by the Undersigned. Orders may be left at the Godowns, Wanchi, with Mr. J. MACLEHOSE, or LEONG AN YON, KWONGHING, PRAYA.

LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1876. mcl1

## To-day's Advertisements.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship "DIAMOND" will be despatched on or about the 18th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, March 11, 1876. mcl8

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on

## MONDAY,

the 13th day of March, 1876, at 2 o'clock p.m., at his Sales Room, No. 8, Queen's Road,—

An Invoice of FRUIT TREES, &c. Just Landed ex S. S. "Great Republic," from San Francisco.

Comprising:—Peach, Apple, Apricot, Walnut, Quince, Almond, Fig, Plum, Cherry, Pear, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Strawberry, Grape Vines, Lilies, Lilac, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, March 11, 1876. mcl8

## Now Ready.

THE CHINA REVIEW,  
VOL. IV., No. 4.

Annual Subscription, postage included, \$6.50.

## CONTENTS.

Essays on the Chinese Language. The Folk-lore of China. Pao-ze: The Cleopatra of China. An Introduction to a Retrospect of Forty Years of Foreign Intercourse with China.

One Page from Choo-Foo-tsz. The Expedition of the Mongols Against Java in 1293, A.D. The Wry-Necked Tree. Phallic Worship. Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries on Eastern Matters:—Chinese Anti-Opium Associations. Publications of the Hongkong Corresponding Committee of the Relief Tract Soc.

Hongkong School-book Committee. Chinese Wills. Chinese Breach-Loading Guns. History of the Maritime Provinces. Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office.  
Hongkong, March 11, 1876.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

March 10, *Maigregor*, British steamer, 1413, H. Grainger, Saigon Mar. 6, Rice, GILMAN & Co.

Mar. 10, *Wm. Phillips*, Amer. schooner, 503, Holey, Newcastle (N.S.W.) Coal.—CAPTAIN.

March 10, *Aiden Basse*, Amer. barque, 842, Noyes, Newcastle (N.S.W.) Jan. 13, Coal.

March 10, *Memento*, British barque, 464, Ruwald, Newcastle (N.S.W.) Jan. 20, Coal.—CAPTAIN.

March 11, *Navorth Castle*, Brit. barque, 354, Linklater, Keelung Mar. 8, Coal.—WILSON & Co.

March 11, *Gunga*, French steamer, 787, Garreau, Manila Mar. 8, General.—REMBOS & Co.

March 11, *Ningpo*, British steamer, 671, Rayner, Shanghai Mar. 4, Swatow 11, General.—SIEMSEN & Co.

Mar. 11, *Kwangtung*, British steamer, 491, S. Ashton, Foochow Mar. 6, Amoy 6, Swatow 10, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Mar. 11, *Genoa*, for Saigon.

11, *Rajah*, for Swatow.

11, *Mensaleh*, for Yokohama.

11, *Hongly*, for Shanghai.

11, *Amoy*, for Shanghai.

11, *August*, for Bangkok.

11, *August*, for Matco.

11, *Norden*, for Saigon.

11, *Zemeralda*, for Amoy.

## CLEARED.

*Venice*, for Saigon.

*Isle of the South*, for Manila.

*Victory*, for Bangkok.

*Isle*, for Whampoa.

*Asia*, for Saigon.

## PASSENGERS.

Per *Wm. Phillips*, Mrs. Holey and children.

Per *Maigregor*, 16 Chinese.

Per *Ningpo*, 60 Chinese.

Per *Kwangtung*, Mr. and Mrs. Fye, Miss Cooke, Miss Johnston, and Mr. Haden, 4 European deck and 60 Chinese.

Per *Gunga*, 6 Europeans and 150 Chinese.

DEPARTED.—Per *Genoa*, for Singapore, Mr. James Brandet, and 600 Chinese.

Per *Amoy*, 3 cabin.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Maigregor* reports fine weather and fresh S.E. to N.W. winds throughout. Passed fore and aft rigged steamer, night of 9th, bound to S.W.

The British steamer *Kwangtung* reports: Foochow to Amoy experienced strong S.E. winds, cloudy weather and drizzling rain; Amoy to Swatow light N.E. winds and cloudy; Swatow to port strong S.E. winds and clear. In Foochow: 14 M.S. *Midg*. In Amoy: *Lapwing*, *Ariadne*, *Feikoo* and *Formosa*. In Swatow: *Adria*, *Abbottford* and *Swatow* left Swatow afternoon of 10th. Passed a steamer bound N. 3 p.m. of 11th.

## Shipping Intelligence.

## HOME SHIPPING.

The following is taken from the latest London Papers:—

## DEPARTURES.

Jan. 6, *Annie Braginton*, from New York to Shanghai.

Jan. 6, *Onthorps*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Jan. 6, *Lycka Till*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Jan. 10, *Echo*, from London to Hongkong.

Jan. 10, *Nearshus* (str.), from Liverpool to Cardiff and Hongkong.

Jan. 11, *Tidan*, from Penarth to Hongkong.

Jan. 13, *Antipodes*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Jan. 17, *Alex. McNeil*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Jan. 17, *Onward*, from Liverpool to Hongkong.

Jan. 19, *Sophie*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Jan. 20, *Forward Ho*, from London to Yokohama, &c.

Jan. 22, *Flintshire* (str.), from London to Penang, &c.

Jan. 24, *Victoria* (str.), from Liverpool to Manila.

Jan. 26, *Nestor* (str.), from Liverpool to Shanghai.

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal. *Ochids*. *Candia*. *Galley of Lorne*. *Sumatra*.

Sailing Vessels. *Undine*. *Paul Marie*. *Evelyn*.

At Liverpool. *Agamemnon* (str.). *Orestes* (str.).

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE:—

For MANILA.—

Per *INLES OF THE SOUTH*, at 8 a.m. To-morrow, the 12th Inst.

For SAIGON.—

Per *PARDO*, at 3.30 p.m. on Monday, the 18th Inst.

For AMOY.—

Per *GUNGA*, at 4.30 p.m. on Monday, the 13th Inst.

For SINGAPORE, SOMERSET, COOK-TOWN, CLEVELAND BAY, BOWEN, ROCKHAMPTON, KEPPEL BAY, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, TASMANIA AND MELBOURNE.—

Per *BRISBANE*, at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday, the 14th Instant, instead of as previously notified.

For SAN FRANCISCO.—

Per *CROCUS*, at 11.30 a.m. on Wednesday, the 16th Inst.

For SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.—

Per Indian Mail Packet *PENGUIN*, at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 18th Inst.

Per Indian Mail Packet *ARRATON*, at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 18th Inst.

## General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, March 14:—

Noon.—*Bribane* leaves for Cooktown and Sydney.

WEDNESDAY, March 15:—

Noon.—*Crocus* leaves for San Francisco (direct).

3 p.m.—*American Mail* leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Goods per *Glennair* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, March 16:—

Noon.—*English Mail* leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

Goods per *Patrocin* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

Goods per *Hoody* undelivered after Noon, subject to rent and landing charges.

FRIDAY, March 17:—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

SATURDAY, March 18:—

3 p.m.—*Penguin* leaves for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.

8 p.m.—*Aratton* leaves for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.

*Diomed* leaves for London on or about this date.

MONDAY, March 20:—

Noon.—Sale of *Pumps*, *Boiler*, &c., at Cosmopolitan Dock.

TUESDAY, March 21:—

Noon.—Sale of "Overbank Court."

FRIDAY, March 24:—

8 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The Chinese Insurance Co., Limited.

SATURDAY, April 1:—

3 p.m.—Occidental and Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer *Belgic* leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Warrants against undivided Dividends, Bonus of Interests on Victoria Fire Insurance Co., to be presented before this date.

SATURDAY, April 22:—

Claims against the Estate of Captain Lawrence Young, deceased, must be sent in on or before this date.

FRIDAY, June 30:—

Claims against the Estate of Diomedes Heimoch, Gacino Antonio Gutierrez, Martin Carroll, Dora Howard, and Henry Roberts, deceased, must be proved on or before this date.

MONDAY, July 31:—

Claims against the Estate of Gilest Tyler, Edward Pecker, Edward Richard Handley, Kwong Tsang, Lam Kwong Obong, Lee Ah Yon, Leung Sew Fat, Mar Chan, and a Chinese, names unknown, No. 11, deceased, must be proved on or before this date.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon: The Rev. R. H. Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. On the First and Third Sundays in each Month:—

At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Sermon and Celebration of the Holy Communion. On the Second and Fourth Sundays in each Month (and Fifth, if any):—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon. On all Sundays:—At 4 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. On Wednesdays: at 6 p.m., Evening Prayer (shortened form), and exposition of Scripture. On all Holy Days:—At 8 a.m., celebration of the Holy Communion.

Military Service.—Rev. W. H. Baynes M.A.—At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Litany alternately, Sermon and Celebration of Holy Communion every Sunday.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m. Afternoon, 6 p.m.

St. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev. W. H. Baynes, M.A. Service at 5 p.m. every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer:—Litany, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—Wellington Street. Very Reverend G. Burghill, M.A. In the morning, at 6 o'clock, 1st Mass; at 7, 2nd Mass; at 8, High Mass, with Sermon in Portuguese; at 10, Military Service, Mass and Sermon in English. In the afternoon, at 4, Catechism in Portuguese, English and Chinese; at 4.30, Sermon in Portuguese; at 5, Benediction.

St. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHAPEL, Spring Garden.—In the morning, at 7, Mass with Sermon in Chinese. In the evening, at 5, Benediction.

ROMAN CATHOLIC REFORMATORY, West Point.—Rev. B. Vignani. In the morning, at 7.30, Mass.

## Shipping.

Daylight.—*Yesso* leaves for Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Goods per *Hankow* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

## MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

## Miscellaneous.

Noon.—Claims against the *Sir Harry Parkes* must be sent in to the Agents.

## Auctions.

2 p.m.—Sale of Fruit Trees, &c., at Mr. J. M. Armstrong's Sale Room.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

It is requested that all advertisements be sent, when practicable, by 4 p.m., to allow of the early issue of the paper.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.25 p.m.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1876.

CHINA is, *par excellence*, the land of self-made men and an obscure origin is quite as much the rule as the exception on the part of those who rise to high dignity in her official ranks. It is not therefore surprising that native residents should look upon the honour recently bestowed upon Mr. Whampoa of Singapore in a somewhat different light to that in which it is regarded by British residents. It seems perfectly natural to the native mind that a man who began as a ship's comrade should end his long career as a member of the Legislative Council and Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. To us the contrast between the beginning and the end of such a life seems somewhat marked. But we can nevertheless quite understand that the bestowal of such hon







## Portfolio.

## DON'T TAKE IT TO HEART.

There's many a trouble  
Would break like a bubble,  
And into the waters of Lethé depart,  
Did not we rehearse it,  
And tenderly nurse it,  
And give it a permanent place in the heart.

There's many a sorrow  
Would vanish to-morrow,  
Were we not willing to furnish the wings;  
So sadly indulging  
And quietly brooding,  
It hatches out all sorts of horrible things.

How welcome the seeming  
Of looks that are healing,  
Whether one's wealth or whether one's poor:  
Eyes bright as a berry,  
Cheeks red as a cherry,  
The gown and the curse and the heartache can cure.

Resolved to be merry,  
All worry to ferry,  
Across the famed waters and bid us forget,  
And no longer fearful  
But happy and cheerful,  
We feel life has much that's worth living for yet.

—Tinsley's Magazine.

PAINTING is the intermediate something between a thought and a thing.

This also we humbly and earnestly beg, that human things may not prejudice such as are divine; neither that from the unlocking of the gates of sense and the kindling of a greater natural light, anything of incredulity or intellectual night may arise in our minds towards divine mysteries. But rather that, by our mind thoroughly purged and cleansed from fancy and vanities, and yet subject and perfectly given up to the divine oracles, there may be given unto faith the things that are faith's.—Lord Bacon.

Don't complain of the selfishness of the world. Deserve friends, and you will get them. It is a mistake to expect to receive welcome, hospitality, words of cheer, and help over rugged and difficult passes in life, in return for cold selfishness, which cares for nothing for the world but self. Cultivate consideration for the feelings of other people, if you would never have your own injured.

A SYMBIAN convert to Christianity was urged by his employer to work on Sunday, but he declined. "But," said the master, "does not the master say that if a man has an ox or an ass that falls into a pit on the Sabbath day he may pull him out?" "Yes," answered Hyppocrit, "but if the ass has a habit of falling into the same pit every Sabbath day, then the man should either fill up the pit or sell that ass."

In a religious, aged man, to find at the bottom of an old chest—where it had lain for fifty years—a record which he had written of himself when he was young, simply and vividly describing his whole heart and pursuits and reading verbatim many passages of the language which he sincerely uttered, would be not read it with more wonder than almost every other writing could at his age inspire? He would lose the assurance of his identity under the impression of this immense dissimilarity. It would seem as if it must be the tale of the juvenile days of some ancestor, with whom he had no connection but that of name.—Foster.

It is the fashion now to pull down the idols of the past and set up new and hitherto comparatively unknown ones in their place; to rehabilitate the degraded and to reverse the decisions and decrees of history. Speculation and criticism seek out dark spots and drag new heroes into light, while they who stand in the light of fame are scrutinized so closely that they seem but common things after all. If we go on at this rate much further we shall not have a villain left, nor a beauty, nor a hero. Helen was an old hag, past sixty, at the beginning of the Trojan war. Judas is already on his feet. Nero is absolved from his murders. Henry VIII. has become a noble, freehearted spirit, and, as for his wives, the new verdict is, "Served them right." William Tell has vanished into the darkness of myths. Ruggene Aram is a dramatic sentimentalist who couldn't help himself. No one but maniacs in their fits of madness are now guilty of murder. Even Byron's perfect purity has been called in question. Almost no villain is left except Quasimodo, and let us grapple to him with hooks of steel. Let no man try to take Cain from us. What would life be worth without him? Alas, we are getting weak in our faith.—Story's Conversations in a Studio.

## ROMAN BATHS.

In reference to the customs of the Romans we can write more definitely and fully. Because they neither wore linen nor used stockings, frequent bathtings were necessary for cleanliness and health, and especially because they were a stirring and active people. But in the far past they had no other bath than the river Tiber. After water was brought into Rome by means of aqueducts, and was collected in reservoirs, and thence distributed throughout the city, numerous private and public baths were erected. Under Augustus these structures began to assume an air of grandeur and were called *Thermae*, hot baths. Many of them erected by emperors were of great magnificence. About eight hundred were erected in different parts of the city, and embraced the several varieties of cold, hot, and sweating baths in different rooms, adjoining to which were rooms for undressing and for perfuming. The Romans began with hot water and ended with cold. After bathing a kind of scraper made of horn, or brass, and sometimes of silver and gold, was used to rub off the effete matter. Coarse or cran towels were also used. So popular did these public resorts become that they were used as places of reading and literary recitations. As the body needed rest after the bath and exercise, the people were accustomed to recline on couches at meat, a practice which explains the leaning of John at the supper on the breast of Jesus, next to whom he reclined. The rich usually had both hot and cold baths in their houses. Some of the bathers erected by Diocletian were immense structures, one of which is said to have had capacity for the accommodation of eighteen hundred persons. Raphael is thought to have taken the idea for his splendid decorations of the Vatican from the more magnificent *Thermae* of old Rome.

## SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY.

ME PUNISH, MY DEAR SIR,—I was a little disappointed at not receiving an invitation to join in the meetings of the Social Science Congress.

I don't exactly see how they go on with out me.

I hope it wasn't the intentions of the Scientists to exclude me from their deliberations.

Let it pass. I do not repine. Let us remember Homer. Twenty cities claim Homer dead, thro' which the living Mr. Homer couldn't have got treated for a sandwich and a glass of bitter beer, or worse to that effect.

But perhaps it was an oversight. Certainly I have been hospitably read in this country. Hospitality has been poured all over me. At Liverpool I was asked to walk all over the docks, which are nine miles long; and I don't remember a instance since my arrival in London of my getting into a cab without a Briton coming and purringly shutting the door for me, and then extending his open hand to shake me, in the most friendly manner possible. Does he not, by this simple yet touching gesture, welcome me to England? Doesn't he? Oh yes—I guess he doesn't. And it's quite right among two great countries which speak the same language, except as regards H's. And I've been allowed to walk round all the streets. Even at Buckingham Palace, I told a guard I wanted to walk round there, and he said I could walk round there. I ascertained subsequently that he referred to the side walk inside of the Palace—but I couldn't doubt his hospitality.

I prepared an Essay on Animals to read before the Social Science meeting. It is a subject I may truthfully say I have successfully wrestled with. I tackled it only nineteen years old. At that tender age I wrote a paper for a Mr. Inston called, "Is Cats to be Trusted?" Of the merits of that Essay I don't become to mention, but I may be excused for mentioning that the Instonist passed a resolution that "whether we look upon the length of this Essay, or the manner in which it is written, we feel that we will not express any opinion of it, and we hope it will be read in other towns."

Of course the Essay I wrote for the Social Science Society is a more finished production than the one on Cats, which was written when my mind was crooked, and afore I had mastered a graceful and elegant style of composition. I could not even punctuate my sentences proper at that time, and I observe with pain, on looking over this effort of my youth, that its beauty is in one or two instances marred by grammatical errors. This was unexcusable, and I'm surprised I did it. A writer who can't write in a grammatical manner better shut up shop.

You shall hear this Essay on Animals. Some day when you have four hours to spare, I'll read it to you. I think you'll enjoy it. Or, what will be much better, if I may suggest—omit all pictures in next week's *Punch*, and do not let your contributors write anything whatever (let them have a holiday; they can go to the British Museum) and publish my Essay entire. It will fill all your columns full, and create comment. Does this proposition strike you? Is it a go?

In case I had read the Essay to the Social Scientists, I had intended it should be a close attraction. I had intended it should finish the proceedings. I think it would have finished them. I understand animals better than any other class of human creatures. I have a very animal mind, and I've been identified with 'em doorn my entire professional career as a showman, more especially bears, wolves, leopards and serpents.

The leopard is as lively a animal as I ever came into contact with. It is too he cannot change his spots, but you can change 'em for him with a paintbrush, as I once did in the case of a leopard who wasn't naturally spotted in an attractive manner. In exhibiting him I used to stir him up in his cage with a protracted pole, and for the purpose of making him yell and look up in a leopardish manner, I used to occasionally whack him over the head. This would make the children inside the booth scream with fright, which would make fathers of families outside the booth very anxious to come in—because there is a large class of parents who have a uncontrollable passion for taking their children to places where they will stand a chance of being frightened to death.

One day I whacked this leopard more than usual, which elicited a remonstrance from a tall gentleman in spectacles, who said, "My good man, do not beat the poor caged animal. Rather fondle him."

"I'll fondle him with a club," I answered, hitting him another whack.

"I pritty desist," said the gentleman; "stand aside, and see the effect of kindness. I understand the idiosyncrasies of these creatures better than you do."

With that he went up to the cage, and thrusting his face in between the iron bars, he said, soothingly, "Come hither, pretty creature."

The pretty creature come hither rather speedily, and seized the gentleman by the whiskers, which he tore off about an inch to stuff a small cushion with.

He said, "You vagabond, I'll have you indicted for exhibiting dangerous and immoral animals."

I replied, "Gentle Sir, there isn't a animal here that hasn't a beautiful moral, but you mustn't fondle 'em. You mustn't meddle with their idiosyncrasies."

The gentleman was a dramatic cricketer, and he wrote a paper for a paper, in which he said my entertainment was a decided failure.

As regards Bears, you can teach 'em to do interesting things, but they're unreliable. I had a very large grizzly bear once, who would dance, and lay, and lay down, and bow his head in grief, and give a mournful wale, et cetera. But he often annoyed me. It will be remembered that on the occasion of the first battle of Bull Run, it suddenly occurred to the Federal soldiers that they had business in Washington which ought not to be neglected, and they all started for that beautiful and romantic city, maintaining a rate of speed during the entire distance that would have done credit to the celebrated French steed *Gladiator*. Very naturally our Government was deeply grieved at this desertion, and I said to my Bear shortly after, as I was giving a exhibition in Ohio—I said, "Brewin, are you not sorry the National arms has sustained a defeat?" His business was to wale dismal, and bow his head down, the band (barrel organ and a widdle) playing slow and melancholly music. What did the grizzly old one do, however, but commence dancin and layin in the most joyous manner? I had a narrow escape from being imprisoned for disloyalty.

I will relate another incident in the career of this reticent Bear. I desire to present what I called in the bills a Beautiful Living Picture—showing the Bear's fondness for his Master: in which I'd lay down on a piece of carpeting, and the Bear would come and lay down beside me, restin his right paw on my breast; the Band playing "Home Sweet Home," very soft and slow. Altho I say it, it was a tuchin thing to see. I've seen Tax-Collectors weep over that performance.

Well, one day I said, "Ladies and Gentlemen, we will now show you the Bear's fondness for his master," and I went down to the cage, and I observed a peculiar expression into his eyes, as he gazed glumly towards me, but I didn't dream of the scene which followed. He laid down, and put his paw on my breast.

Affection of the Bear for his Master," I repeated, "You see the Monarch of the Western Wilds in a subjugated state. Fierce as these animals naturally are, we now see that they have hearts, and can love. This bear, the largest in the world, and measuring seventeen feet round the body, loves me as a mother her own child!" But what was my horror when the grizzly and infamous Bear threw his other paw under me, and riz with me to his feet. Then clasped me in a close embrace he waltzed up and down the platform in a frightful manner, I yellin with fear and anguish. To make matters worse, a low scurrying young man in the audience holloed out:

"Playfulness of the Bear! Quick music!"

I just leaped with my life. The Bear met with a violent death the next day, by being in the way when a heavily loaded gun was fired off by one of my men.

But you should hear my Essay which I wrote for the Social Science Meeting. It would have had a moving effect on them. I feel that I must now conclude.

I have read Earl Bright's speech at Leeds, and I hope we shall now hear from John Derby. I trust that not only they, but Wm. E. Stanley and Lord Gladstone will cling inflexibly to those great fundamental principles, which they understand far better than I do, and I will add that I do not understand anything about any of them whatever in the least—and let us all be happy, and like within our means, even if we have to borrow the money to do it with.

Very respectfully yours,

ANTHONY WARD.

## HOW MESSAGES ARE SENT BY THE OCEAN CABLE.

He (the ocean telegraph operator) taps the "key" as in a land telegraph, only it is a double key. It has two levers and knobs instead of one. The alphabet used is substantially the same as the Morse alphabet, that is, the different letters are represented by a combination of dashes and dots. For instance, suppose you want to write the word "boy." It would read like this: — — — — — B is one dash, and three dots, O three dashes, and Y one dash, one dot, and three dashes. Now, in the land telegraph, the dashes and the dots would appear on the strip of paper at the other end of the line, which is unwound from a cylinder, and perforated by a pin at the end of a bar of armature. If the operator can read the strip of paper, and read the message by the "dash" of the armature as it is pulled down and let go by the electric magnet.

The cable operator has neither of these advantages. There is no paper to perforate, no "dash" of the armature, no "dash" of the message is read by means of a moving flash of light upon a polished scale produced by the deflection of a very small mirror, which is placed within a "mirror galvanometer," which is a small brass cylinder two or three inches in diameter, shaped like a spoon or bobbin, composed of several hundred turns of small wire wound with silk to keep the metal from coming in contact. It is wound or coiled exactly like a bundle of new rope, a small hole being left in the middle about the size of a common wooden pencil. In the centre of this is suspended a very thin, delicate mirror about as large as a kernel of corn, with a correspondingly small magnet rigidly attached to the back of it. The whole weighs but a little more than a grain, and is suspended by a single fibre of silk, much smaller than a human hair and almost invisible. A narrow horizontal scale is placed within a darkened box two or three feet in front of the mirror, a narrow slit being cut in the centre of the scale to allow a ray of light to shine upon the mirror from a lamp placed behind the scale, the little mirror in turn reflecting the light back upon the scale. This spot of light upon the scale is an index by which all messages are read. The angle through which the ray moves is double that of the movement of the mirror itself, and is, therefore, really a magnified movement. Four or six feet in length, without weight, the manual observer there is nothing but a thin ray of light, darting to the right and left with irregular rapidity; but to the trained eye of the operator every flash is complete with intelligence. Thus the word "boy," already alluded to, would be read in this way: One flash to the right and three to the left is B. Three flashes to the right is O. One to the right, one to the left, and two more to the right is Y, and so on. Long and constant practice makes the operators wonderfully expert in their profession, and enables them to read from the mirror as readily and as accurately as from a newspaper.—Boston Herald.

INDIAN LADIES.

We hear so much of India just now that a sketch from "Golden Hours," of some native ladies and their dresses, may interest our readers. It seems all the belles are left at home, even though no men are allowed to gaze on their charms:—"The begums had begun arriving long before we were ready for them. They all came in close carriages, and as no gentleman could be permitted to have a look at them, all those of our party were banished to Mrs. D.'s study for the time, and the begums were asked to go upstairs to the roof of the house till our preparations were complete. I had heard so much of these begums, that I felt extremely curious to see them, and was glad when everything was declared ready, and they were summoned down stairs. They very soon looked into the room. Some were very handsomely dressed, while others on the contrary, had nothing about them but their titles. The dress was peculiar, but not ungraceful. It consisted of trousers of silk or satin made very full and long (a couple of yards or more trailing on the ground), and gored at the sides, so that it looked not unlike a trained skirt. To avoid being tripped, and having their fine clothes trodden on, they looped it up in festoons thrown over the arm, yet so that it still touched the ground, not even leaving the feet exposed. Over their heads they wore the usual *chudra*, or *thosha* (as some of our ladies call it) of silk or satin richly embroidered with gold and silver threads. The most handsomely dressed of them were two *begums*. Their veils or *chudras* were so thickly covered with gold embroidery that they seemed to be woven of gold and silver threads, and were quite heavy and stiff. One of them—the elder one—let it fall from her head on to her neck, the better to display her jewelry, a *saree*. She had a splendid

necklace on, and so many other ornaments adorning her breast and neck and arms, that she was dazzling to behold. She was very fair in complexion for a native of India, and had a self-satisfied and rather sensual look. Her sister was very different; she kept her gorgeous, heavily veiled on her head, and seemed a modest, retiring woman, and a lady in her manners. She had a long, delicate, gentle-looking face, and was not at all pretty, but there were between sixty and seventy there. I saw a few, not more than two or three, who might have been called pretty, the rest were very ordinary-looking women. Someone told me afterwards that the beauties of a Mahomedan household are never allowed to cross the threshold of their homes, and this might be the reason we saw none. Some of these ladies had endeavored to beautify themselves in a strange way. They had powdered their foreheads and cheeks with what looked like gold dust prepared in some mysterious way so that it could not easily come off. I saw a few who had frizzed their front hair; and one old begum, to make up for the want of hair, had a thick rope of yellow and red silk attached to the back of her head, and she looked so ridiculous!"

## THE NICARAQUA SHIP CANAL.

The *Atlas* is advised from Washington that the special report of the Inter-Oceanic Canal Commission, which was submitted to the President early in December, and which it was expected would be sent to Congress early in January, accompanied by a special message from the President, urging upon Congress to take immediate steps to inaugurate the scheme for this grand work, has been withheld by special request of General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of the United States Engineers, till the full and final report of the Commission is collected. This will probably be some two weeks hence, and it will be sent to Congress in place of the special report, and will be accompanied by a special message from the President expressing fully his views on the subject. The message will contain strong recommendations to Congress in favor of immediate action on the report. The report will embrace a complete review of all the routes surveyed under the auspices of the Navy Department, showing the advantages and disadvantages of each route, and will recommend the route through Nicaragua as the least objectionable.

## "PIGEON ENGLISH."

(Full Mail Budget.)

It is quite possible that before very long the about "You want one of these boats" which greets the ears of every visitor to Hongkong as the anchor drops into the still waters which lie at the base of Victoria peak will be no more heard. At last English merchants are beginning to be ashamed of making use of a jargon which would never have existed but for their strange unwillingness to acquire even a smattering of the language spoken by the people among whom they are destined to live. Grammar, dictionaries, and vocabularies in the local dialects are now beginning to find their way into houses into which they have never hitherto been admitted, and some masters and mistresses have set an example which it is to be hoped will be followed: of communicating with their servants in Chinese, even though they speak it imperfectly, to the exclusion of the gibberish which up to this time has been their solitary means of intercourse. On the other hand, a generation of Chinamen is growing up which has learned to speak English grammatically in the schools established at Hongkong and at the treaty ports. There is therefore some prospect that what between English-speaking Chinamen and Chinese-speaking Englishmen, that diseased growth yelp "Pigeon English" will soon cease to exist.

A certain amount of interest must always attach to any form of speech which has acquired even a temporary separate existence, and this at least "Pigeon English" can plead for itself. It is too soon yet to pronounce a funeral oration over it, but as opposing forces proclaim that its days are numbered, and as very little is known in England of the rubbish which our countrymen are talking in China, it may not be out of place to glance briefly at its origin and characteristics.

To call it English, even when qualified by the word "pigeon" (i.e. "business"), is a misnomer. It is a mixture of English and Portuguese words tortured into Chinese idioms, and when it is added that only a very small percentage of these words are at all correctly pronounced, the outcome may be imagined. Only a few specimens of this lingo have found their way into English literature. The parodies on "Excelsior" and "My name is Norval," which begin, "That nighty time begin chop-chop," and "My name belongs Norval," are, with few exceptions, the only scraps we have of record. But these lines, absurd as they are, are improvements on "Pigeon English" pure and simple. This is to be found only in the native vocabularies published for the benefit of compradores and servants entering the service of English masters. We may take one as a specimen of this class of work. It is a little volume of some twelve or fifteen pages, and is entitled "A Vocabulary of Words in common use among the Red-haired People." Its outer cover is adorned with a full-length portrait of one of the Red-haired race dressed in the costume of the Georgian period, in breeches and stockings, and armed with stick and sword.

The author begins with the English numerals, and gets over "one" and "two" very creditably, but "three" is an insuperable difficulty to a Chinaman—"sik-sa" to "six" and "sam" to "seven." "Ten" he pronounces, as though he had been tutored in the Emerald Isle, "tin." "A hundred" is "hun," "a thousand" is "tsan," "a million" is "tsan," and "a billion" is "tsan." The Chinese character for a hundred is always inserted between the numeral and the substantive to which it applies a word which is out of place to call a glassifier, since it points to the kind of object represented by the substantive. For example, instead of saying "two knives," a Chinaman would say "two-to-be-held-in-the-hand knives," or, instead of "a table," he would say "one length table." These various classifiers the authors of pigeon-English have melted down into one word, "ploc." The writer therefore translates the Chinese equivalent of our indefinite article as "one-ploc," and a knife he would render by "one-ploc-naif." The use in Chinese of the verb "to have," which is to be pronounced "hap," is represented by a strange construction. "No hap" is

the orthodox expression for "not at home," and a death is announced by "hap tal" (has died). In the same way "fashionable" becomes "hap fa-sze" (fashion); "to be busy," "hap tsai," and "to be at leisure," "hap tai."

Expressions relating to sailors' work, as would naturally be expected, of frequent occurrence in the vocabulary. "A young officer" is a "mit-chi-man" (midshipman); "a second mate" is a "sik-kan mit," a sailor is a "say-le man," and "ready money" is "nip-to ka-she" (liberty cash). About military ranks less is known. "Sh-chi-man" (soldier man) is the only equivalent of a military officer, and is held to include all ranks from the general downwards, the only other distinction recognized in this service being the "kan-a-man," or "artillery man." It is descriptive of the state of foreign society in China to find that "a wealthy man" is translated into a "ma-chin" (merchant). The relations of life bear strange and unusual guises in "pigeon English." A wife speaks of her spouse as her "ha-sze man," and he of her as his "wa-to." A friend is a "fo-lia"—here the *r* is again a puzzle; and an uncle is a "yung-ke."

To enable him to converse with his future English master the would-be servant should make himself acquainted with such "common phrases" as "ting-ke" (thank you), "how mut-che ka-she" (how much cost), "to au an" (to go out), "ko sit-to" (to go into the city), or "ko hom" (to return home); and he is given to understand that when his master says to him, "I ko shi-lip," that he is going to sleep; or that if he receives the order "No-sze-pik-ke," he is not to speak. The Portuguese element in the jargon is noticeable in words such as "man-te-lin" (mandarin), "pa-te-lo" (for padre, priest), and "sa-pe" (saber, to know).

The above specimens are sufficient to show the grotesque absurdity of "pigeon English." But its absurdity is not its worst feature. Its general use among foreigners at the ports has tended to create an impassable gulf between them and their Chinese neighbors. It has entirely prevented the one from gaining any intelligent information about the other. "Belong sou-lo custom" or "Belong joss pigeon," is the sum-total of the explanation which the Chinese in foreign employ are able to give of any ancient Oriental rite or any strange local custom; and the same words are used that their masters have at their command to convey to an inquiring employer the meaning of any of our English usages. Thus it has been the means of perpetuating blunders and of perpetuating misunderstandings; and it does not say much for the enterprising intelligence of British merchants in China that they should have been content to accept this trustful jargon for their vernacular for more than a quarter of a century, without making an effort either to learn Chinese or to teach their servants English.

## Miscellaneous.

CAMP MEETING TALK.—"I hear der ear a rumblin', a rumblin' from der land. I hear der steam a buzzin'. No second class on board der train. We's bound for Canby's land. Come, children, git aboard. Every body git right aboard dis yer train, while we hear der steam a buzzin' an' while we hear der ear a rumblin'. Come, children, git aboard."

LOOKING GLASSES.—Looking glass are sometimes spoiled by sunshine. A mirror hung where the sun can shine on it takes a granulated appearance familiar to housekeepers, though they may not be acquainted with the cause of the change. In such a state the article is nearly worthless, the continuity of the surface is destroyed, and it will not reflect outlines with any approach to precision. Hence mirrors should be kept in the shade.

## ON KISSING.

"Jacob kissed Rachel, and lifted up his voice and wept."

The following are the opinions of the English Press on the subject of this text: "If Rachel were a pretty girl and kept her face clean, we can't see what Jacob had to cry about."—*Daily Telegraph*.

"How do you know but she slapped his face for him."—*Ladies' Treasury*.

Weeping is not unfrequently produced by extreme pleasure, joy, and happiness. It might have been so in Jacob's case.—*Harvard's Science Gossip*.

The cause of Jacob's weeping was the refusal of Rachel to allow him to kiss her again.—*Nonconformist*.

It is our opinion Jacob wept because he had not kissed Rachel before, and he wept for the times he had lost.—*City Press*.

The fellow wept because the girl didn't kiss him.—*Full Mail Gossip*.

Jacob cried because Rachel threatened to tell her mamma.—*Sunday Gazette*.

He wept because there was only one Rachel to kiss.—*Clarendon News*.

A mistake—not his eye but his mouth that watered.—*The Advertiser*.

He thought it was fast colour, but wept to find the paint came off.—*Fine Art Gazette*.

He remembered he was her uncle, and recollected what the Prayer Book says.—*Church Journal*.

He was a fool, and did not know what was good for him.—*Englishwoman's Review*.

He thought she might have a big brother.—*Sporting Chronicle*.

Because there was no time for another.—*Express*.

He was afraid Rachel might make a statement.—*Leeds Mercury*.

When he lifted his voice he found that it was heavy, and he could not get it so high as he expected.—*Musical Notes*.

COLOR OF THE RED SEA.—In a communication to the Bombay Geographical Society a writer confirms the opinion hitherto expressed by scientific observers that the color of the Red Sea is due to large portions of the seabed being covered with a few yards to some miles square, composed of microscopic vegetables, or animalcules, particularly abundant in spring, and which dye the water an intense blood red; when dyed, however by these organic beings, the deep waters are shades of green. Contrary to the usual belief, the water of this sea is not remarkably salt, the saline matter being only about 41 grains in 1,000. The evaporation is equal to eight feet an inch, while not more than one inch of rain or rain water is added in the same time, for although there are heavy rains on the shore, they are sucked up by the porous sand. The result of such enormous evaporation is, according to this author, to produce a constant descent of heavy salt water to the bottom of the sea, and when this heavy fluid rises to the level of the Mocha barrier, it falls over in an outward current, and is replaced by an upper in-

flowing current—in this manner the whole of the water being changed once a year.

Vanity Fair, in a notice of Victor Hugo, says:—"On Sundays there is always a dinner-party at the poet's lodgings in the Rue du Clochy. It is an admirable dinner, and admirably served, and reminds one of the feasts of reason of a former time. Victor Hugo is then seen at his best—full of laughter, fun, and practical jokes. He disposes of vexed political questions in an epigram, and discusses a whole era of literature in some phrase which at once summarizes and characterizes it. It is the blue-riband of French authors to obtain admittance to these dinner parties; and they take place at any hour which may chance to turn up. The time, indeed, fixed is seven o'clock; but Victor Hugo goes out every afternoon for a ride on the top of an omnibus, deriving inspiration, as he says, from exercise without fatigue, and he does not return till he has composed the heads and arrangement of any subject he may have in mind. He is almost worshipped by those around him; he is a kind master, a generous and steady friend, the guide and counsellor of all who are oppressed—possibly, probably, the grandest figure of contemporary history; a master of brain-work, a writer whose thoughts come all from the heart. A few weeks ago he wrote a small pamphlet of not more than twenty pages, which saved the life of a condemned criminal. In England, he would have starved, or been thrust contemptuously aside from all the business of life. In France he has won all the honours which can be won by statesman, orator, dramatist, and poet, and will probably be among the very first of the new senators elected by universal suffrage."

SHIPS' CHRONOMETERS.—A very important suggestion has just emanated from Bombay. During the inquiry into the loss of the *Minnow* on the Laccadive Islands, it came out that only one chronometer had been placed on board the vessel. As this was defective, the captain must have sailed almost entirely by dead reckoning; a system certain to result in huge error if pursued throughout a long voyage. Were this an exceptional instance, little more remark would be called for, except that the owners of the *Minnow* must have more regard for their pennies than their pounds. Unfortunately there are substantial grounds for suspecting that a large number of merchant ships put to sea in very much the same state. It is rare, certainly, to find an East Indiaman with only one chronometer, few skippers caring to run the terrible risk involved in trusting to a single instrument. But in numerous cases the chronometers placed on board are not absolutely trustworthy, owing chiefly to their being used voyage after voyage without cleaning or fresh adjustment. This is so well known that commanders purchase chronometers of their own, which they cause to be overhauled and placed in proper order before going to sea. By such means they are enabled to check the errors of the instruments provided by owners, which otherwise would, in only too many cases, lead to almost certain shipwreck. Owing, however, to the high price of good chronometers; captains in the receipt of the small salaries given in cheaply-sailed vessels cannot afford to supply themselves. Something should certainly be done with the view of compelling shipowners to provide such instruments as are required to insure, as far as possible, the safe navigation of their ships. To them the original cost of a good set of chronometers would be but trifling, while the expense of overhauling them before each voyage would not materially affect profits.

## THE Melbourne Correspondent of the Sydney Morning Herald says:—

The Medical Society of Victoria held its annual meeting last week, and the retiring president, in the address usually delivered on such occasions, touched upon several topics of general interest. The controversial question of the cure of snake-bite by intravenous injection of ammonia was one of these. The society took up the question in earnest some months ago, and voted money towards a series of experiments on the alleged remedy as suggested by Professor Halford. These experiments are still going on. "In the meantime," said the president, "in spite of the unfavourable conclusions arrived at by the Indian Snake Commission, hardly a week passes in which we do not notice that the method is gaining increased attention, and is being tried at home and abroad with the most satisfactory results."

With regard to the medicinal properties of the Eucalyptus, which has been the subject of laborious research here, it was remarked that from a large amount of interest which it had attracted in many countries, there seemed every probability that before many years had passed there would be a large number of blue gums in Algeria and the south of France than in their original home. On this subject I cannot help referring to a fact which struck me forcibly a week or two ago. In walking down the largest street in Ballarat East, which is not only elevated but has a double row of blue gums on each side of the street, now nearly twenty years old, the thought struck me that if the now popular theory of the medicinal properties of the blue gum were correct there could be no scarlet fever in that locality, but it occurred to me shortly afterwards, and was confirmed by some of the residents, that the town had been tolerably free from the prevalent fever, except in a locality. The cases which have occurred in Ballarat have been chiefly in the Orphan Asylum, which faces a road with double rows of blue gums on each side, and has besides a plantation of blue gums all round its own grounds. The medicinal properties of the Eucalyptus may be, and it is to be hoped are, all that our medicals describe them, but it is evident that they did not prevent the outbreak of fever in this case, although they may have greatly mitigated its violence, for I believe there have been no fatal cases in that asylum.

BERKELEY, Sept. 1866.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking "Norton's Camomile Pills." I applied to your agent Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLEN.

—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills.







## Intimations.

## THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago, and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review Department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and entertaining Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.).

*Trübner's Oriental Record* contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the first number of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by his literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chun Ayin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

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GEO. MURRAY BAIN,  
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## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusives of Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section. 1. From Green Island to the Gas Works. 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works. 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office. 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section. 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf. 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard. 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier. 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers</b>						
Arratoon Apoor	Brit. str.	1392	Mar. 8	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Sapore and Calcutta	
Asia	Dan. str.	880	Mar. 7	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Sapore and Penang	With Mails
Ben Ledi	Brit. str.	899	Mar. 7	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Yokohama	
Bombay	Brit. str.	1327	Mar. 7	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Australia	
Brisbane	Brit. str.	1700	Mar. 7	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	San Francisco	
Crocus	Brit. str.	1800	Mar. 7	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Amoy	
Emeralda	Brit. str.	368	Mar. 10	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Shanghai	On Slip
Fyen	Dan. str.	908	Mar. 27	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Yokohama	
Glennear	Brit. str.	881	Mar. 10	P. M. S. Co.	Shanghai	
Great Republic	Amer. str.	491	Mar. 11	Douglas LaPraik & Co.	Coast Ports	
Kwangtung	Brit. str.	1413	Mar. 11	Gilman & Co.	Canton	
Macgregor	Brit. str.	761	Mar. 11	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Canton	
Montgomeryshire	Brit. str.	778	Mar. 11	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Canton	
Ningpo	Dan. str.	608	Feb. 24	Kwok Acheong	Put back	Laid up
Norden	Brit. str.	763	Mar. 8	Landstein & Co.	Saigon	
Norona	Brit. str.	1172	Mar. 8	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Sapore and Calcutta	
Pavutuxat	Amer. str.	1784	Mar. 10	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	
Pardo	Brit. str.	1677	Mar. 10	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Shanghai	
Penguin	Brit. str.	1271	Mar. 8	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Sapore and Calcutta	
Quangong	Brit. str.	285	Mar. 8	Landstein & Co.	Coast Ports	Lpk's Wharf
Thingalla	Brit. str.	569	Mar. 8	Douglas LaPraik & Co.	Coast Ports	Repairing
Venice	Brit. str.	324	June 8	Kwok Acheong	Coast Ports	
Yashi	Brit. str.	377	Feb. 16	Melchers & Co.	Tientsin	
Yesso	Brit. str.	727	Mar. 9	Rozario & Co.	Tientsin	
Yotung	Brit. str.	274	Mar. 9	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Tientsin	
<b>Sailing Vessels</b>						
Albatros	Ger. bk.	420	Feb. 10	Siemens & Co.	Manila	
Annie Gray	Brit. bk.	678	Jan. 25	Landstein & Co.	Manila	
August Friedrich	Ger. bk.	380	Feb. 26	Wieler & Co.	Manila	
Boreal	Ger. bk.	340	Mar. 7	Melchers & Co.	Manila	
Brema	Ger. bk.	616	Feb. 12	Melchers & Co.	Manila	
Hua Cao	Brit. bk.	468	Jan. 12	Russell & Co.	Manila	
Garricks	Brit. bk.	255	Feb. 21	Carlowitz & Co.	Manila	
Centaur	Brit. bk.	265	Nov. 11	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Manila	
Charité	Amer. bk.	984	Mar. 8	Order	Manila	
Charter Oak	Amer. bk.	854	Feb. 8	Capt. Sands	Manila	
Chateaubriand	Brit. bk.	820	Mar. 9	H. Kier	Manila	
Christina A. P.	Amer. bk.	800	Mar. 22	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Manila	
Colombo	Brit. bk.	840	Feb. 22	Melchers & Co.	Manila	
Dora	Brit. bk.	1188	Mar. 8	Landstein & Co.	Manila	
Edmond Grasset	Brit. bk.	416	Feb. 22	Melchers & Co.	Manila	
Emma	Brit. bk.	282	Mar. 8	Melchers & Co.	Manila	
Esmeralda	Brit. bk.	748	Mar. 8	Rozario & Co.	Manila	
Fanny	Brit. bk.	178	Dec. 18	Frazar & Co.	Manila	
Ferdinand	Brit. bk.	640	Feb. 27	Melchers & Co.	Manila	
Formosa	Brit. bk.	830	Feb. 17	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Manila	
Forward	Brit. bk.	833	Feb. 14	P. M. S. Co.	Manila	
France	Brit. bk.	826	Feb. 19	Carlowitz & Co.	Manila	
Garibaldi	Brit. bk.	848	Feb. 17	Melchers & Co.	Manila	
Hermann	Brit. bk.	830	Feb. 17	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Manila	
Humboldt	Brit. bk.	833	Feb. 14	P. M. S. Co.	Manila	
Ino	Brit. bk.	826	Feb. 19	Carlowitz & Co.	Manila	
Lales of the South	Brit. bk.	638	Feb. 14	Ebell & Co.	Manila	
James Wilson	Brit. bk.	826	Feb. 19	Carlowitz & Co.	Manila	
James Vinscombe	Brit. bk.	826	Feb. 19	Carlowitz & Co.	Manila	
Lathley Rich	Brit. bk.	826	Feb. 19	Carlowitz & Co.	Manila	
Lord Macduff	Brit. bk.	826	Feb. 19	Carlowitz & Co.	Manila	
Marion	Brit. bk.	826	Feb. 19	Carlowitz & Co.	Manila	
Nicoline	Brit. bk.	826	Feb. 19	Carlowitz & Co.	Manila	
Northampton	Brit. bk.	826	Feb. 19	Carlowitz & Co.	Manila	
Portia	Brit. bk.	826	Feb. 19	Carlowitz & Co.	Manila	
Rookwood	Brit. bk.	826	Feb. 19	Carlowitz & Co.	Manila	
Samuel G. Reed	Brit. bk.	826	Feb. 19	Carlowitz & Co.	Manila	
Sarah Nicholson	Brit. bk.	826	Feb. 19	Carlowitz & Co.	Manila	
Sir Harry Parkes	Brit. bk.	826	Feb. 19	Carlowitz & Co.	Manila	
Spirit of the Age	Brit. bk.	826	Feb. 19	Carlowitz & Co.	Manila	
Sumatra	Brit. bk.	826	Feb. 19	Carlowitz & Co.	Manila	
Sydenham	Brit. bk.	826	Feb. 19	Carlowitz & Co.	Manila	
Taunton	Brit. bk.	826	Feb. 19	Carlowitz & Co.	Manila	
Thoon Kramom	Brit. bk.	826	Feb. 19	Carlowitz & Co.	Manila	
Union	Brit. bk.	826	Feb. 19	Carlowitz & Co.	Manila	
Victory	Brit. bk.	826	Feb. 19	Carlowitz & Co.	Manila	
Wm. Phillips	Brit. bk.	826	Feb. 19	Carlowitz & Co.	Manila	
Wodan	Brit. bk.	826	Feb. 19	Carlowitz & Co.	Manila	
<b>WHAMPOA</b>						
Haze	Brit. bk.	664	Mar. 2	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Nautilus	Brit. bk.	232	Mar. 4	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Tientsin	
Vesta	Brit. bk.	302	Mar. 3	Melchers & Co.	Tientsin	

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Andacious	Brit.	iron-clad (flag-ship)	6750	14	800	Feb. 27	Colomb
Bayan	Russ.	corvette	2000	4	120	Mar. 6	Boyle
Egeria	Brit.	steam sloop	727	4	120	Feb. 23	W. F. Castle
Flamer	Brit.	aux. naval hospital	462	4	100	.....	D. M. Insp. Gen. Morgan
Proter	Brit.	gun vessel	620	4	100	.....	C. E. Buick
Lily	Brit.	gunboat	620	4	100	Feb. 29	B. E. Cochrane
Ling Feng	Chine.	gunboat	2691	4	60	.....	Capt. Becker
Meeane	Brit.	military hospital	2691	4	60	.....	R. H. Paul
Mosquito	Brit.	gunboat	2691	4	60	.....	Francis Stirling
Thistle	Brit.	gun vessel	464	2	250	Feb. 27	Commodore Parish
Victor Emanuel	Brit.	Commodore's flag ship	3637	2	250	Feb. 16	H. C. D. Ryder
Vigilant	Brit.	despatch vessel	650	2	250	.....	Novosilsky
Vladnick	Russ.	corvette	1069	2	250	.....	Novosilsky

## HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Fame	117	O'Ryan	H. & W. Poon Dock Co.
Fei Wan	.....	.....	H. & W. Poon Dock Co.
Ichang	700	Martin	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	467	Cary	H. & W. Poon Dock Co.
Kiu Kiang	617	Benning, A.	H. & W. Poon Dock Co.
Lintin	69	.....	Kwok Acheong
Powan	1890	.....	H. & W. Poon Dock Co.
Saada	50	Scott	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	101	.....	Kwok Acheong
Spaik	140	Hoyland	H. & W. Poon Dock Co.
White Cloud	250	Benning, T.	H. & W. Poon Dock Co.
Yotal	150	.....	Kwok Acheong

## FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Mar. 4, 1876.

Chun Sheng British steamer  
Lulu German barque  
Paila German barque  
Peter German barque  
Yessu German barque

## SHANGHAI SHIPPING IN HARBOUR.

Mar. 8, 1876.

Aden Chinese  
Applu British  
Batala Russian  
Fire Quest American  
Fuyama American  
Hosang Chinese  
Hupei American  
Lombardy British  
Lord of the Isles Japanese  
Naraya Maru Japanese

## MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Albion American schooner  
Alma American barque  
Almatia American schooner  
Benjamin Aymer American barque  
Bonita British schooner  
Confor German brig  
Onba British brig  
Elliot British brig  
Freestrad British schooner  
Gesena Dutch schooner  
Gueine Bros German barque  
Janet British brig

## AMERICAN SCHOONERS.

Leandria American schooner  
Lunan American schooner  
Mantira American schooner  
Mary Whitridge American schooner  
Oscar Vidal American schooner  
Otto American schooner  
Parana American barque  
Ronita McNeil American barque  
Rowena British schooner  
Titania American brig  
Tokata American brig  
Vesta American brig  
Ward Appleby American brig  
Zabab German barque

## MEXICO-WAR.

Abuelo American corvette  
Kearsarge American corvette  
La Clochette French corvette  
Monocacy American corvette  
Palos American gunboat  
Tennessee American corvette  
Yanbu American gunboat

## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, Mar. 11, 1876.

At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.		
Bacon, English, . . . lb.		400
" Fochow, . . . "		160
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.		160
Beef Corned, . . . catty		120
" Roast, . . . "		140
" Soup, . . . "		80
" Steak, . . . "		140
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set		50
" Tongue, fresh, each		250
" " corned, . . . "		400
" Heart, . . . "		150
" Feet, . . . "		60
" Kidneys, . . . "		60
" Tail, . . . "		120
" Liver, . . . catty		90
" Tripe (undressed), catty		40
Calves' Head and Feet, set		500
Hams, American, . . . lb.		350
" Chinese, . . . "		200
" English, . . . "		400
Mutton Chop, . . . "		220
" Leg, . . . "		220
" Shoulder, . . . "		160
" Liver, . . . "		130
Pigs' Chittlings, . . . catty		60
" Feet, . . . "		120
" Fry, . . . "		110
" Head, . . . "		110
" Heart, . . . each		70
" Kidneys, . . . "		70
" Liver, . . . lb.		120
Pork, Chop, . . . catty		160
" Corned, . . . "		150
" Leg, . . . "		160
" Fat or Lard, . . . "		130
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set		400
" Heart, . . . each		60
" Kidneys, . . . "		80
Sticking Pigs, . . . "		1500
Veal, . . . catty		130
Poultry.		
Oapons, . . . catty		200
Ducks, . . . catty		120
" Dried . . . each		220
Eggs, Hen . . . doz.		100
" Duck . . . "		100
" Salt . . . "		100
Fowls, . . . catty		170
Geese, . . . "		120
Partridges, . . . each		300
Phasants, Canton, live pair		1500
Pigeons, . . . each		160
Quail, . . . "		80
Snaipes, . . . each		150
Teal, . . . "		100
Turkeys, Cook, . . . catty		400
" Hen, . . . "		60
Fish.		
Bombay Ducks . . . per hundred		200
Bream, . . . catty		100
Carp, . . . "		100
Coddish, salt . . . "		200
Congor Eels, . . . "		100
Crabs, . . . "		100
Cuttle Fish, . . . "		100
Dace, . . . "		100
Dog Fish, . . . "		100
Eels, . . . "		100
Fresh Fish, Large . . . "		100
" Small . . . "		100
Frogs, . . . "		100
Garoupa, . . . "		100
Gudgeon, . . . "		100
Gurnet, . . . "		100
Herrings, small . . . "		100
" smoked . . . box		\$100
Live Fish, . . . catty		100
Lobsters, . . . "		100
Mackerel, . . . "		100
Mullet, . . . "		100
Oysters, . . . "		100
Parrot Fish, . . . "		100
Perch, . . . "		100
Pomfret, . . . "		100
Prawns, . . . "		100
Ray, . . . "		100
Roach, . . . "		100
Rock Fish, . . . "		100
Salmon, Canton, . . . "		100
" Pickled, . . . tin		100
Salt Fish, . . . catty		100
Shark, . . . "		100
Shrimps, . . . "		100
Skate, . . . "		100
Snepper, . . . "		100
Soles, Fresh . . . "		100
Tench, . . . "		100
Turbot, . . . "		100
Turtles, Small . . . "		100
White-bait, . . . "		100
Vegetables.		
Asparagus, . . . tin		100
Bamboo Shoots, young catty		100
Beans, sprout, . . . catty		100
" broad, . . . "		100
" French, . . . "		100
Beet root, . . . each		100
Cabbage, Middo, . . . "		100
" red for pickling . . . "		100
" White, Canton catty		100
" Common, . . . "		100
Carrots, fresh . . . "		100
" Salt . . . catty		100
Cauliflower, . . . each		100
Celery, Chinese, . . . catty		100
" English, . . . "		100
Chillos, Dried, . . . "		100
" Mixed, . . . "		100